The Weekly Louisianian.

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THE FUCHSIA.

Within the mountain lodge we sat
At night, and watched the slanted snow
Blown headlong over hill and moor,
And hear, from hell and tarn below,
The loosened torrents thundering slow.

'Twas such a night as drowns the stars,
And blots the moon from out the sky;
We could not see our favorite larch,
Yet heard it rave incessantly,
As the white whirlwinds drifted by.

Sad thoughts were near; we might not bar
Their stern intrusion from the door;
Till you rose sweetly, stamped in haste
And, from an inner chamber, bore
A book renowned by sea and shore.

And, as you flung it open, lo!
Between the pictured leaflets lay—
Embalmed by processes of Time—
A gift of mine, a fuchsia spray,
I gathered one glad holiday.

Then, suddenly, the chamber changed,
And we forgot the snow and wind;
Once more we paced a garden path,
With even feet and even mind—
That red spray in your hair confined.

The cistus trembled by the porch,
The shadow round the dial moved:
I knew this, though I marked them not,
For I had spoken, unreproved,
And, dreamlike, knew that I was loved.

Sweet wife! when falls a darker night,
May some pure flower of memory,
Hid in the volume of the soul,
Bring back, o'er life's tormented sea,
As dear a peace to you and me.

[*Every Saturday.*]

THE TERREBONNE COMPROMISE AGAIN.

In our previous mention of this subject we took occasion to remark that, while we were not fully advised as to the details of the said compromise, we commended the spirit of the movement. In doing this we but affirmed what all along has been our wish, that in the selection of representatives and other officials by the people there should be a good feeling and harmony of action elicited that would result in the best service to the people. In the particular case mentioned, we find that the spirit evinced in the selection of candidates in the Terrebonne arrangement has been far from judicious or in consonance with the views we have expressed. On the contrary, the nominee determined from the Republican candidates has a character which, to say the least, ought to have deterred honorable men on the other side in politics from going to his support. If the best men of both parties are not to be taken, then certainly no possible benefit can result from such a compromise. The Republican candidates selected in Terrebonne are gentlemen whose private and public standing are above reproach. If in the desire for harmony and just representation, the Conservative or People's Party there desired affiliation, manifestly, their action should be to meet their political opponents in a fair spirit, and selecting the *best* men on both sides arrange for the desired end. This has not been done. Our information is that whatever the personal standing or integrity of the Conservative candidates, they have allied themselves to a man who is in every sense objectionable. We can only hope therefore that the people in Terrebonne will support their acknowledged candidates. In doing this they will serve not only themselves but the State in the election of honorable standard-bearers, proper representatives of the honest and incorruptible masses.

The *American Aspirant*, Chicago, as other leading journals in advocacy of the colored citizen, is especially pleased with Senator Pinchback's recent speech at Indianapolis.

Our Washington exchanges are filled with details of the nuptial ceremonies of Minnie Sherman, daughter of General Sherman and Lieutenant (U. S. N.) Fitch. The *National Republican* of 2d instant devotes over five columns to the subject.

CIVIL RIGHTS AND THE CONSTITUTION.

If the proposed Civil Rights Bill has no constitution basis, the argument, of course, ends, and the bill must be abandoned. And if it can be sustained only by a strained and very doubtful interpretation of the Constitution, it would be very unwise to press it. On the other hand those who would gladly find a sound constitutional reason for dropping a measure against which prejudice is sternly arrayed, and which seems to them to threaten their party supremacy, should be very careful that they do not let their eager desires interpret the fundamental law. What is the constitutional authority for the bill? The act is founded upon the last clause of the first section of the Fourteenth Amendment. "Nor shall any State.....deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." The Supreme Court, in the Slaughter-house Case, says,

"The existence of laws in the States where the newly emancipated negroes resided which discriminated with gross injustice and hardship against them as a class was the evil to be remedied by this clause, and by it such laws are forbidden."

The words, "with gross injustice and hardship," are plainly superfluous, because all discrimination among equal citizens on account of color, or any purely arbitrary distinction, is an injustice and hardship. A State law or recognized regulation, therefore, which, by reason of color, excludes orderly and innocent citizens from the equal enjoyment of hotels; public conveyances, public resorts, schools, cemetaries, and and all conveniences dependent upon laws, is, under this clause, indisputably unconstitutional. A State which separates the colored children from the white in the public schools stigmatizes them on account of color, and denies their equality as citizens, because it declares them by reason of color unfit to associate with their fellows.

"We doubt very much," says the Court, "whether any action of a State not directed by way of discrimination against the negroes as a class or on account of their race will ever be held to come within the purview of this provision."

Thus saying by necessary implication that whatever is directed against them as a class does come within the provision.

Such a law or regulation by State authority being unconstitutional, the assumption of common carriers, of innkeepers, and of others to discriminate among equal citizens on account of color is not the exercise of an undoubted social prerogative but it is an unconstitutional act. And what is the remedy of the aggrieved person? Is it an appeal to the State courts? and if they are controlled by the same spirit that made the law, as they probably will be, is that the end of it? Or did Congress, by specially providing that the amendment should be enforced, mean that that should not be the end of it? It is urged that we enjoy what are called civil rights as citizens of the State, and not of the United States, and that the relief for their violation is therefore to be sought in the State courts; for if suit may be brought in the United States courts in such cases, as the bill specifies, so may it be for every kind of offense against such rights.

Civil and political rights were conferred upon the negro by Congress and the country because they knew that the States would not confer them. Experience had shown that the conferring of such rights was necessary to save the emancipated class from the hostile legislation of the State. Having conferred them, was it the intention to leave their maintenance and defense wholly to that hostile sentiment? It was known, of course, that those laws represented the local opinion and prejudice upon the subject. Did Congress mean to leave to the States without appeal the rights which the amendment sought to protect against the States and if any State Legislature, or any person acting under the license of a State chose to refuse lodging or carriage, or entertainment to an orderly citizen on account of color, or to make him against his will submit to a different lodging, carriage, or entertainment than that furnished to all others of another color, did not Congress plainly mean to provide all means of remedy within its power by opening the United States courts?

It is alleged, indeed, that the violation of an unconstitutional State law can not be constitutionally prosecuted in a United States court, and that it has never been supposed that the prohibition upon the States to pass laws impairing the obligation of contracts authorized Congress to make it a penal offense against the United States for a citizen to do any under such laws. But if a State should authorize the vitiation of all contracts with a certain class of citizens on account of color, it would do one of the very things that Congress had in view in passing the Fourteenth Amendment, and to remedy which it authorized Congressional legislation. And so of all similar civil offense on account of color. The purport of the amendment in this clause is that if the privileges and immunities of citizens in any State are denied on account of color, Congress may provide a remedy which seems to it adequate. "If, however" says the Supreme Court, "the States did not conform their laws to its requirements, then by the fifth section of the article of amendment, Congress was authorized to to enforce it by suitable legislation." And when the court asks whether by this provision it was intended to bring within the power of Congress the entire domain of civil rights heretofore belonging exclusively to the States, we should say, in view of the circumstances under which the amendment was framed, that wisely or unwisely, it unquestionably did intend to do this so far as the detriment to those rights was due to color.—[Harper's Weekly.]

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Parish Republican Convention of East Baton Rouge which met in Baton Rouge on the 10th inst. unanimously renominated Hon. J. Henri Burch for State Senator and chose Messrs. Holt, O'Connor and Triplett as candidates for Representatives. The convention was enthusiastic and thoroughly representative. Among the other resolutions endorsing our State Administration was the following relative to Senator Pinchback, which was adopted:

Resolved, That inasmuch as the General Assembly of Louisiana, at its regular session of 1872, did elect our worthy representative Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, as our United States Senator, we, as a portion of his constituents, ask and demand in the name of the 200,000 colored people of this State, that our choice will no longer go unheeded, but that at the next meeting of the Senate of the United States, he shall be accorded his undoubted right to represent in part, the State of Louisiana, in that body.

Of the Tennessee Republican nominee for Governor the Washington *National Republican* says:

"The Hon. Horace Maynard by his bold and manly manner of conducting the canvass for his election to be Governor of Tennessee, has attracted the attention of the hot headed Democracy throughout the entire South. He is consequently the target for their rhetorical shafts, but stands his ground undaunted. His example is worthy of emulation, and should serve to nerve week-kneed Southern Republicans—those who fled from their colors in North Carolina at the last election, for instance—to do and dare as they have never done before.

ST. HELENA PARISH REPUBLICAN NOMINATING CONVENTION.

The crowded state of our columns hitherto has prevented the publication of the following, for which our friends in St. Helena will please make due allowance [ED.]

The delegates from the different wards throughout the parish of St. Helena met in convention in the town of Greensburg on Monday, September 14, 1874, and nominated the following parish ticket:

For Representative—W. D. Floyd.
For Parish Judge—James Reese.
For Sheriff—J. J. Martin.
For Coroner—H. D. Howard.
Police Members—William Ramsey, D. S. Gormand, Moses Sheridan, Berry Robinson, Pearson Phillips.
Justices of the Peace—Joseph Thomas, Thomas Cole, Francis Venable, William Denis, Sethe Watson, Grant Taylor.

On motion of Allen A. Gonis the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That we, in Republican convention assembled, reaffirm and pledge the Hon. Antoine Dubuclet our undivided support throughout the coming campaign, and we will do all in our power and influence to have him so elected to the position he now occupies as Treasurer of the State of Louisiana."

"Resolved, That we, as Republicans in convention assembled will endeavor to have our able nominee Hon. C. E. Nash elected as Congressman of the sixth Congressional district, and we pledge him our undivided support for the position to which he has been so honorably nominated."

"Whereas, The State Convention of the Republican Party, held in the city of New Orleans August 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th, 1874, adopted with great enthusiasm unanimously the following resolution:

'Resolved, That we reaffirm our unalterable allegiance to and confidence in the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, United States Senator elect from Louisiana; and while we regret that he has not been seated, we have every faith that the Senate of the United States will in due time honor his credentials as one of the representatives of the sovereign State of Louisiana. But in case it should be deemed necessary for the General Assembly of Louisiana at its next session to satisfy his credentials as United States Senator, we hereby nominate and reindorse the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback as our unanimous choice and only candidate for United States Senator from the State, and direct all the Republican members of the General Assembly to put in force and execute this declaration of the deliberate wisdom of the Republican Party in convention assembled.' And

"Whereas, This resolution expresses the sentiment and will of the Republicans of this parish; therefore be it

"Resolved, That our Representatives and Senators in the General Assembly be and they are hereby directed to carry out the spirit and intent of said resolution."

On motion the proceedings of this convention was ordered to be printed in the LOUISIANIAN, the New Orleans Republican and the Amite Independent.

ALLEN A. GOMIS, Secretary.
JAMES REESE, President.

The Vicksburg *Plain Dealer* is thus deservedly complimentary of one of Mississippi's honored sons; "We see from one of our exchanges that the Hon. B. K. Bruce, United States Senator elect, is on a visit to his aged mother at Atchison, Kansas. The Senator is highly spoken of wherever he goes, and by whomsoever known. All classes—white and colored—in Bolivar county, look upon him as an honor to the State. We do not know of a solitary man who is an enemy to our worthy Senator, unless it is some miniature sneak, who looks upon every honorable man as *his* enemy. Senator Bruce will do honor to the State when he takes his seat in the United States Senate Chamber. The leading representatives of the world will then be able to see one of the happy effects of reconstruction, and a true representative in every respect of the colored race of this country.

The Louisianian.

G. P. RUBY.....Editor

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1874

☞ All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to
H. A. CORBIN.
Business Manag r.
New Orleans, Feb. 28, 1874.

☞ The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the correctness of communications.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR TREASURER,

Hon. ANTOINE DUBUCLET,

OF IBERVILLE.

For Congressmen.

FIRST DISTRICT,

Hon. J. HALE SYPHER.

SECOND DISTRICT,

Hon. HENRY C. DIBBLE.

THIRD DISTRICT,

Hon. C. B. DARRALL.

FOURTH DISTRICT,

Hon. GEORGE L. SMITH.

FIFTH DISTRICT,

Hon. FRANK MOREY.

SIXTH DISTRICT,

Hon. CHARLES E. NASH.

A. Simon, news and periodical dealer opposite St. Louis Hotel on St. Louis street, has, besides an assortment of Northern, Western and Eastern papers, the LOUISIANIAN, which may always be had there.

The LOUISIANIAN may always be found at Stanbs' news and periodical depot No. 69 Canal street; and the old stand of Geo. Eliot, opposite the Post Office, where may be obtained the current news journals and literature of the day.

C. C. Haley, the newsdealer, 19 Commercial Place, keeps constantly on hand a varied assortment of books and literature of all kinds, The LOUISIANIAN may always be found at his counter.

The Colored Committee of Fifty had a conference with the Governor on yesterday. Nothing definite was determined, but so far as learned there was amity and good feeling expressed.

The New Orleans correspondent of the *National Republican* writes: "There are some queer undercurrents in Louisiana politics. The newspapers and public men who occupy public gaze are controlled and moved by a power that keeps dark in the back ground. The surface indications are therefore utterly delusive, and such a thing as public opinion in New Orleans is utterly unknown. Those who seek it chase a will o' the wisp. A few men who wear before the community the guise of old and respectable, virtuous and disinterested citizens, are at the wires and in supreme power. If they called out the other day ten thousand handsome and brave but intensely superficial and superstitious young men in A twinkle, and so wrought them up that they thirsted for Kellogg's blood, they can just as easily change the situation. Within a week they can have the entire White League force cheering for Kellogg and bearing him upon their shoulders, and this they will do if the latter will only come to their terms and place his powerful patronage at the service of their schemes. The utter demoralization that exists behind the screen of respectability among the social, political and commercial leaders of the Cresent city is simply appalling. They have no confidence in each other. Each one calculates with unerring certainty that his next friend will always under all circumstances sell him out and stab him in the back whenever it pays to do so.

Ex-Governor Warmoth has returned to the city.

Hon. T. W. Cardozo, Superintendent of Education of our sister State, Mississippi, was in town Wednesday.

THE REPUBLICAN PARISH CONVENTION.

This representative body, after a session of four days, concluded its labors on Thursday, and the results of its sittings are now before the people. Assembled at a critical period in the political history of our State and city, and encompassed by difficulties and dangers all the greater from the embarrassments attending the present situation, the Convention has on the whole shown marked prudence and sagacity in its deliberations and choice of nominees. The ticket, which we publish elsewhere in another column, is commendably a good one. The nominees for Mayor, for Administrators, for Sheriffs and other offices being with a few exceptions remarkably strong. That the ticket as a whole will be elected if a free and fair election is insured, we do not doubt, provided entire harmony, a united front and earnest untiring efforts are secured among the Republican forces. A noticeable feature of the Convention's acts is the unanimous endorsement of the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback on the last day of the session. The people's advocate and our Republican party's earnest and faithful leader, Senator Pinchback, who is absent engaged in public duties at Chattanooga, has received a reiteration of the pledge embodied in our State platform of the grateful intentions and abiding purpose of his Republican constituents.

THE CAMPAIGN.

JUDGE DIBBLE AT CARROLLTON.

Last Thursday night the Republicans of Carrollton held a rousing mass meeting in front of the Courthouse of that city to listen to Judge Dibble, their candidate for Congress, and other prominent speakers. Senator Stamps called the meeting to order, and W. Paul Green, Esq., was on motion elected chairman. A secretary and number of vice presidents were selected. Administrator Lewis, as the first speaker introduced, made an effective and frequently applauded speech. After which the speaker of the occasion, Judge Dibble, Republican candidate for Congress, was announced. The speech was an able and masterly exposition of Republican principles. We regret that our prescribed space prevents us from more than a bare synopsis of its many salient points. In his exordium the Judge cogently illustrated the ideas of our republican government in its participation by all its citizens. The contrasts between Republican and Democratic rule, the spirit and purpose of each party were set forth. The history of the political conflict between slavery and anti-slavery, between freedom and oppression, before the war was elaborately yet tersely given. The war and its results naturally followed. Right triumphed because God is just, and slavery must go down. The State Democratic platform embodied in the White League was [illegible] reviewed. The past action of said party when in 1865-'66 they had possession of the State, its intolerent class legislation and general injustice detailed. The incoming of the Republican, Warmoth administration, his defection, the trade and barter Fusion programme of '72, Warmoth official influences and frauds; the attempted counting in of McEnery; the election of the present State administration and the restraining order of Judge Durell were all discussed in the ably logical manner characteristic of the Judge. The speech concluded with allusions to the White League uprising and revolution of Sept. 14th, and its failure. Our government was not Mexico. Ballots and not bullets were all potent, and absolute rights, equal and exact justice to every man would be enforced. With advice as to registration and the application of the Bible story of Esau and Jacob eloquently rendered, the Judge concluded amid loud applause. J. Sella Martin then followed in a characteristic address, and the meeting then adjourned in excellent humor and determination to elect the full Republican ticket in November next.

PRESS OPINIONS ON THE COLORED MEN'S ADDRESS.

In an article, written with taste and commendable spirit, the New Orleans *Republican* of the 10th inst. says:

"The colored Republicans of the parish of Orleans, through their chosen representatives, have issued an address to their fellow-citizens of both races, which by the patriotism of its sentiments, the moderation of its tone and the elegance of its style must command general respect; while its special charge of being ignored in the "counsels of the party," couched as it is in temperate though self-appreciative terms, demands serious consideration, and so far as borne out by acts, prompt and thorough action.

"It is gratifying to perceive that notwithstanding these charges of neglect and injustice, however well founded, there is nothing in this document to encourage the opponents of Republicanism in the expectation of a weakening in our ranks. On the contrary the address emphatically announces the unwavering devotion of its constituents to the National Republican party on the ground both of "instinct and conviction," and their grateful recognition of its claims to their support, confidence and co-operation."

The *Picayune* commendatory from a widely differing standpoint states:

"With this address, and especially that part of it which refers to the white people, we have now to do. It is a very strong document, manly and dignified in tone, and if, according to our view, mistaken in some points of facts and reference, yet full of a conciliatory and reasonable spirit, which ought to be the sole consideration with us. We commend it to the perusal and serious reflection of our readers, in the hope that it may lead to some better and kindly political understanding between them and the colored fellow-citizens, and with the promise to support and advocate any fair, honorable and genuine adjustment and co-operation which may result."

The Chicago *Times* of the 9th inst. comments thus soundly:

"There is a good reason for addresses in Louisiana. The Republican Committee, the Democratic Committee, Kellogg, Penn, McEnery, and half a score of others have scattered addresses to the people broad cast over the land. And now come the colored citizens who have a grievance and want to tell it. They complain that they have been slighted—in fact ignored—by the Republicans and almost by the Democrats. They seem to be regarded as of no account in either party except as a bone to quarrel over. There is a good deal of truth to their complaint. They state practically the position they occupy in the politics not only of Louisiana, but of every other State in the South. Until they make themselves felt as an intellectual and political power, they will always in fact be mere voting cattle, who will receive no consideration from either party."

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* remarks:

"The address of the colored people of Louisiana, published on our first page, will commend itself to the entire North for its outspoken manliness and evident justice."

The New York *Herald* says:

"Louisiana politics have taken a new phase. The pleas for peace which have so long alternated with acts of violence are now made more dubious by Mr. Pinchback's address to the people of the State, which is especially an appeal to the black voters. He tells them that they have never been properly represented in the offices of the State. That those who have gained office have principally been mongrels or politicians, and that there are intelligent and wealthy colored men whom they should support. He blames Mr. Kellogg for mismanagement of State affairs and for unjust treatment of the blacks, and accuses him of regulating his government according to ideas at Washington. Mr. Pinchback has great influence with his race, and the appeal will have undoubtedly a corresponding effect on the election. A new issue is presented, and the result ought to be favorable indirectly at least to the Conservative party. The value of the address is that Mr. Pinchback, so far as we have quoted him, utters nothing but incontestable truths."

The St. Charles Herald says:

"Illustrations of the suicidal effects of the race issue upon business and material progress are seen wherever the White Leagues have been organized and the abuse of the colored race is persistently practiced. The colored people rarely retaliate or organize to resist their oppressors. They are naturally timid and when abused, they usually gather up their few worldly effects and with their families quietly leave the State, and the communities in which they lived are deprived of the benefit of their labor. Slaves were worth a thousand dollars apiece. The true value of a healthy free colored laborer is worth all that to the State in which he lives and labors. If driven away he carries the value of his labor with him and gives it to the State in which he receives protection and proper treatment.

Another illustration of this folly of persecution from political motives is found in the fact that capitalists will not invest or settle in those States in which these scenes of barbarism are enacted.

As a letter writer, probably, Governor Kellogg is without a peer among the State Executives of the country, unless with these last might be placed "Gov" McEnery. What between replying to *Picayune* editorials, addressing "the people of the United States," conferring with the Conservative, People's party, etc., etc., committees, and playing mumble peg with the redoubtable Monroe champion, Col. McEnery, the time of our worthy Governor seems full well employed. If added to this we count the matter of explaining why certain letters now published were left round loosely at the State House, subject to White League invasion and capture, the attempted control of party management, city, parish and State, and controversies with our courts about the removal of official incumbents against whom the only charge is made that they agreed with and perhaps signed the Colored Men's Address, it will be gathered his Excellency has cause to be "awearied."

The Chattanooga Convention at the hour of our going to press remains in session. Its deliberations, as reported through the associated press dispatches, has been thus far characterized by a dispassionate and calm deliberation of the wretched condition of affairs South that promise sagacious conclusions. As Senator Clayton has well expressed, what should be, and doubtless is the feeling of the Convention, their object is not so much to influence the loyal public mind at present relative to the elections, as to shape wise and judicious national legislation in the immediate future. That this will be done, we do not at all doubt from the facts presented and fearful information embodied in the reports presented during the daily deliberations of the Convention.

The Parish Convention.

FIRST DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

Within ten minutes of the published call for the Convention to assemble, the above named body convened in the Senate chamber of the State House at 12:10 o'clock p. m. Administrator Lewis, as Chairman of the Republican Parish Ex. Committee, called the Convention to order, announcing the Rev. Mr. Brower, who opened the Convention with prayer. The Secretary read the roll. One thing noticeable at this early stage of the proceedings was the entire absence of proper acoustics for hearing any where within the chamber, the shape of the hall and the rotunda breaking the sound in so many fragments as to destroy all, or nearly all understanding of the words expressed. The Chair after reading of the call announced three or four temporary sergeants-at-arms. Roll was then called of membership of Convention of those wards in which there was no contest. On motion, Mr. L. B. Herbert was elected temporary chairman. Escorted to the chair by three or four of his fellow conventionists he was enthusiastically greeted by the body. From this reporter's desk Mr. Herbert, whom we doubt not, was as he usually is, poetical, was not heard. He was brief. About a dozen delegates nominated as many secretaries. Nominations were on motion closed. An over-eager delegate then moved that a committee on credentials, to consist of seven members, be appointed—very properly declared out of order. Messrs. Chas. Baquie and Geo. Norcross were elected secretaries. On motion that a committee of ten on credentials be appointed, Senator Stamps moved an amendment, as he stated, to facilitate business, that the committee be composed of seven members, one from each municipal district. Withdrawn, and amendment that the committee be composed of one from each ward where there is no contestant adopted.

Committee on Credentials.—John P. Pullam, Wm. Vigers, L. Lamaniere, M. E. Perrault, A. H. Duhart, J. Campbell, Paul Bruce, C. B. Augustus, Eli Johnson, J. T. Claiborne, John Jordan.

On motion, a committee of five on permanent organization was appointed. The committee: John Reynolds, Ed. Williams, D. L. Dupassen, J. B. Gaudet, N. P. Green.

A motion for a recess until three o'clock p. m. was amended until the next day at 12 o'clock, whereat the yeas and nays were called for, resulting in the amendment being lost by a vote of 32 yeas to 66 nays. The original motion then being put was adopted.

Reassembling at the hour appointed, the Convention found the Committee on Credentials not ready to report; a motion, therefore, to adjourn until the following morning at 10 o'clock was carried.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

Called to order promptly at 10 o'clock. The Committee on Credentials asking further time, the Convention adjourned until twelve noon.

Noon.—Convention called to order. A delegate moved that a committee of five on rules be appointed. Carried. The chair named delegates Gaudet, Craigh, Freeman, Maloney and McCune. The chair, whom we may here mention as a very good presiding officer, restraining the eager disposition of "rising" delegates and preserving excellent order, ruled out of order a proposition to receive the report of committee on permanent organization as being premature in advance of report on credentials.

Upon a motion for a recess of half hour about a dozen different delegates arose to points of information, all of which were finally satisfied. After which the recess was taken. Reassembling the Committee on Credentials reported—a majority and minority report. Considering the report seriatim under the rule of the previous question, the majority report on the first ward delegation was adopted by a vote of 81 yeas to 23 nays, seating the following named delegates:

First ward—Zenas Jones, R. B. Edgeworth, J. S. Torres, Lawrence Scott, Theodore Grant, John J. White T. A. Murphy.

Second ward—Thomas Flanagan, P. F. Herwig, Arthur Frilot, Robert Cheevers, Jame Casey, Thomas H. Wynne, Arthur Woods.

Third ward—Micheal P. Creagh, H. C. Stone, Louis Smith, John P. Pullum Thomas Redwood, John Reynolds. George Burke, Emsley Brower, James Coughlin, James Walsh, John Lewis, L. D. Herbert.

Fourth ward—Raphael St. Amand, Charles P. Vigers, Henry Marony, J. M. Decade, Charles Middleton.

Fifth ward—Joseph Auld, H. T. Jeans, A. Patorno, G. T. DeCune, Edward Sigg, S. Bock, William Vigers, A. Ferrier.

Sixth ward—L. Lamaniere, Jr., Alfred Caplar, Charles Bergeron, Nemouse Leblanc, Felix Fagouet.

Seventh ward—Joseph Morrison, M. E. Perrault, A. A. Denis, Samuel Freeman, John Woods, George Candiff, Joseph Mazet, B. Davonshire, Pat Griffin.

Eighth ward—James Riordan, A. H. Duhart, J. L. Dupassenu, King William, Fred Burns.

Ninth ward—Peter Brier, Frank Roig, D. Douglass, J. W. Edwards, Octave Rock.

Tenth ward—Henry Bell, T. F. McGuire, Alexander Gaines, F. C. Hester, George Grindley, A. J. Sansani.

Eleventh ward Edward Williams, L. Backers, H. P. Johnson, H. W. Jones, E. Mallein, John Campbell.

Twelfth ward—Paul Bruce, E. T. Stamps, D. C. Woodruff, Charles Lamasters.

Thirteenth ward—J. B. Gaudet, P. J. Maloney, J. C. Aucoin, C. B. Augustus.

Fourteenth ward—Eli Johnson, Madison Brown, Joshua Hogan, Benjamin Brown.

Fifteenth ward—Charles Hill, Frank Senegall, A. J. Redmond, Plaside Boutin, Alexander Bradley E. J. Brunet, W. H. Dorsey, Edward Jones, Samuel Green.

Sixteenth ward—John T. Claiborne, W. P. Green, Thomas McCormack, A. Raymond.

Seventeenth ward—T. B. Stamps, Richard Miller, John Jordan, Thomas, Freeman.

The main question ordered upon the adoption of the report of committee in its entirety was adopted. The several ward delegations were then read, and each in turn received and adopted.

Report of Committee on Permanent Organization:

1. A president and seven vice presidents—one from each municipal district.
2. One recording secretary and two assistant secretaries.
3. One sergeant-at-arms and six assistant sergeants-at-arms.
4. One doorkeeper and three assistant doorkeepers.

The committee also submitted nominations for these positions.

On motion the report was divided. The first part naming the number of officers for the Convention adopted, and the other designating officers laid on the table. Nominations being in order, Mr. P. Griffin nominated Senator T. B. Stamps. No other nominations proposed, it was made unanimous by acclamation. Mr. Stamps on taking the chair made a neat and appropriate address, suggesting as the time for the work of the body had now come, harmonious and prompt action be had. Delegate R. Devonshire moved a vote of thanks to the temporary chairman, Mr. L. B. Herbert, for the able and impartial manner in which he had presided. Unanimously adopted.

On motion the chair was empowered to name all the officers of the Convention. This the President declined, he having delicacy in so doing, but if the Convention insisted he should name those gentlemen who had already been selected by the committee; he would prefer, however, the Convention should itself dispose of the matter. This being done resulted in the following choices:

Vice Presidents—L. D. Herbert, First District; L. Lamaniere, Second District; David Douglas, Third District; Louis Backers, Fourth District; Charles Hill, Fifth District; D. C. Woodruff, Sixth District.

The President being elected from the Seventh District, appointed no member from that portion of the city.

Secretaries—C. A. Baquie and G. C. Norcross.

Assistant Secretaries—John P. Vigers and H. H. Blunt.

Sergeants-at-arms—Amedee Ranson, P. C. Canonge, Robert Seaton, A. Grant, Anthony Skillmen, Perry Thomas, John Mitchell, C. W. Roman, Ben Smith, L. R. Severon, J. B. Hunter, John Pettaway, Charles Tibb.

Doorkeepers—A. A. Maurice, H. L. Harris, William Mercer, Frisbie Washington, A. Anderson, C. H. Cripps, S. H. Batchuff, C. T. Frank, R. Harrison, A. Darocha.

THIRD DAY.

Called to order at 12 o'clock M. No quorum present. Sergeants-at arms sent for absent delegates. Quorum announced. Reading of minutes of preceding day; on motion adopted. The President announced regular business in order. The original motion of Mr. Chas. Vigers for a Committee on Platform of seven members, amended to one member from each ward, adopted.

Resolution offered by Delegate J. B. Gaudet, of the Thirteenth Ward, referred. The chair announced that nominations for Mayor were in order. Mr. Wm. Vigers nominated "an old Creole citizen and upright gentleman, Mr. Felix Labatut, for Mayor. He moved his nomination be made unanimous by acclamation.

Delegate McCune was recorded the floor. He heartily endorsed the nomination; if their opponents were to be beaten the best men, irrespective of race, color or condition, must be named. The vote announced by wards resulted in being unanimous 104 yeas. Pronounced amid loud cheers. Delegate Torres moved that a committee be appointed to notify Mr. Labatut of his nomination. Adopted.

A motion was then made to adjourn until 3 o'clock. Declared out of order because Mr. Herbert had been given the floor. Mr. Herbert nominated Administrator James Lewis for the bureau of Public Improvements. Amid loud cries of "no, no" for the nomination to be made by acclamation, the roll was called and yeas taken. The vote stood 92 yeas, 11 nays, 1 blank. A committee was appointed to inform Mr. Lewis of his nomination. The chair announced Mr. Lewis, who accepted the nomination in appropriate words.

A motion was then made to adjourn until 3 o'clock this evening. The vote taken by wards resulted in 46 yeas, 54 nays, and the Convention refused to adjourn.

The chair desired that the Convention should itself and the lobby must keep order.

Delegate Ed. Williams, of the Eleventh Ward, nominated Mr. John L. Davis for Administrator of Finance. Mr. Vigers objected to him because he was a republican. Mr. Gaudet nominated Mr. John Calhoun. Delegate Reynolds nominated Michael German. Roll called, vote resulting in German 41, Calhoun 50, and Davis 13; no choice. At this juncture Governor Kellogg and Delegate Herbert had a spirited controversy, exciting the attention of the entire Convention. Great confusion ensued. So far as we learned, Gov. Kellogg, desirous of adding his counsel to the deliberation of the Convention, came into the body in company with State Superintendent of Education Brown; met by Delegate Herbert who, having been sent for previously by the Governor, had refused to go because he supposed the interview, or his friends did, was to obtain his influence for Calhoun. Mr. Herbert therefore told the Governor that if he came on the floor for the purpose of intimidating delegates to make them swallow a slate which he had arranged, he, as a Republican, wished and begged of him to select Republicans, so that he, Mr. Herbert, and his friends might vote for them. In reply the Governor said he was endeavoring to influence no delegates. Mr. Herbert said, if this were not so, why did he now come into the Convention; he Herbert, was sure he was threatening Convention members with his displeasure, and the result of the next ballot would show it in Calhoun's favor. He, Herbert, was in favor of selecting Democrats as nominees, if such must be taken, who had not been repudiated altogether by their own party. It is proper to add that the conversation here reported is from the testimony of Mr. Herbert, whom this reporter interrogated. The excitement and confusion were such that, though this controversy had place within a few feet from our desk, we could not hear the words.

Quiet being restored, Gov. Kellogg and Judge Dibble on the platform, the vote for Administrator Finance was again had. Second ballot: German 33, Calhoun 67. The latter was therefore declared nominated. The Convention then adjourned until 4 o'clock p. m. Called together at the hour mentioned, no quorum being present, on motion adjourned until the following morning at 10 o'clock.

FOURTH DAY.

Convention called to order at 10 o'clock. Quorum present. Prayer by Rev. John Webb. Minutes of yesterday's proceedings read and adopted. The committee who notified Mr. Calhoun of his nomination reported his acceptance through letter. Committee on Platform and Resolutions reported inability to obtain a quorum. Administrator of Commerce was declared the next office in nomination. Delegate Gaudet nominated L. Delegate Higby; declared the Convention choice by acclamation. E. Dumas was then nominated for Administrator of Accounts. Elected. Bonzano for Assessments. Elected. Mr. Sparicio nominated for Administrator of Water Works. Elected. W. F. Loan was also successfully nominated for Administrator of Police.

The Convention refused to adjourn until 3 o'clock P. M. Nominations for Civil Sheriff declared in order. Messrs. Herwig, Swords and Ringgold placed on the list. The vote resulted: Herwig 6, Ringgold 14, Swords 6, blank 1. On motion the vote was made unanimous, and J. L. Herwig declared the nominee. Messrs. Bringer and Boutte were respectively nominated for Criminal Sheriff. Boutte received 59 votes, Bringer 44, blank 1. Joseph Boutte was therefore declared the nominee, and a committee appointed to so inform him. Called to the stand Mr. Boutte thanked the Convention for the honor conferred. Several resolutions were then read and referred

Mr. Charles Vigers, of the Fourth Ward, introduced the following resolution, asking unanimous suspension of rules for its adoption:

Resolved, That we reaffirm our unalterable allegiance to and confidence in the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, United States Senator elect from Louisiana, and while we regret that he has not yet been seated, we have every faith that the Senate of the United States will, in due time, honor his credentials as one of the representatives of the sovereign State of Louisiana. But in case it should be deemed necessary for the General Assembly of Louisiana, at its next session, to ratify his credentials as United States Senator, we hereby nominate and re-indorse the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback as our unanimous choice and only candidate for United States Senator from this State; and direct all the Republican members of the General Assembly to put in force and execute this declaration of the deliberate wisdom of the Republican party in convention assembled.

Granted, and the resolution adopted with enthusiasm.

On motion the Convention then adjourned until 4 o'clock P. M.

Reassembled at 4 o'clock, it was announced that many of the district and ward caucuses had made nominations and the results were as follows:

FOR CORONERS.

First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Districts—Patrick Creagh.

Second and Third Districts Dr. G. Devron.

SENATORS.

First District—John Langles, C. F. Glaudin, Calvin F. Ladd.

Third District—Thomas Carey.

Fifth District—Andrew Dumont.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES.

First ward—William Thompson, William McCann.

Second ward—A. J. Brim, George D. Geddes, P. H. Boyle.

Third ward—William Wallace, G. Devezin, F. C. Antoine, Charles Montaldo.

Fifth ward—Homere Boutte, S. R. Snaer.

Sixth ward—J. G. Pushler.

Tenth and Eleventh wards, nominations being made together—Dr. P. J. Poelman, Graham Bell, Henry Ballard.

Twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth wards—A. Dejoie, with one vacancy.

Fifteenth ward—George Gracien.

FOR JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

First District, George W. Sadler; Third District, J. Parker; Fourth District, J. H. Dodge; Fifth District, W. L. Thompson.

FOR CONSTABLES.

First District, E. J. Cheevers; Third District, G. Lisatauri; Fourth District, Charles Beggs; Fifth District, W. C. Sweet.

Other nominations were left open to be reported to Parish Committee for announcement. Mr. Gaudet moved that when the Convention adjourn it do so subject to the call of the President. Carried. The chair announced the acceptance of Mr. Bonzano in the following letter:

NEW ORLEANS, October 15, 1874.

SIR—I accept, with a high sense of appreciation, the honor you have conferred on me in making me the unanimous choice of the convention for the position of Administrator of Assessments for the city of New Orleans.

This compliment is particularly flattering to me, as it is an expression of approval of my former services in the same capacity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, H. BONZANO.

Hon. T. B. Stamps, President of Parish Nominating Convention.

Mr. Vigers offered a resolution of thanks to the President for the able and impartial manner in which he presided over the Convention's deliberations. Adopted unanimously.

This reporter will add that he has seldom seen a deliberative body with so efficient a chairman as was President Stamps. Ready and quick in decisions with an alert, watchful eye over all its deliberations, Mr. Stamps at all times commanded attention and kept the Convention to the business of its session.

The Convention then adjourned subject to call.

"A monstrous proceeding" is what Judge Abell, of the First District Court, characterizes the action of the Governor in the removal of Mr. Jas. Ingraham, the clerk of said court. For no cause within the contemplation of the law requiring removals, Mr Ingraham, because a participant in the meeting of last week of prominent colored Republicans endorsing the colored men's address, was made the object of Executive ire. The Governor exacted his official head and appointed Mr. J. R. Clay in his stead. Judge Abell naturally could not permit his court to be so contemptuously treated, and has therefore declared the attempted removal of Col. Ingraham without adequate cause and without reference to him, the judge, as "monstrous," and reducing the courts of the State, through their clerks, entirely subject to the whim of the Executive, who at any moment might choose to remove a competent official simply because the incumbent did not think in accord with him.

GOSSIP.

IN ADDITIONAL—

Evidence were required of the force of he assertion in the colored men's address relative to the Governor, it is unfortunately given in his recent removals of Messrs. Antoine and Ingraham, two representative colored citizens, from offices where no charge of unfaithfulness to official trust or unfitness is urged, but where simply the offence lies in the signatures of these gentlemen to the manly and able Republican exposition given to the colored people's grievances and the remedy for their wrongs. The statement that "the Governor seems to represent a policy which is neither generous to the whites, nor just to the blacks, it is vigorous and obstinate in its crusade against the aspirations of its colored friends, while it is obsequious and wavering in all dealings with its political foes," has so offended his Excellency that he at once removed the officials named. We exceedingly regret this act; the more so as its influence cannot but tend to encourage animosities and create bitterness that we know could have been entirely avoided had the Governor been willing to accord that fairness and freedom of speech due every citizen, and more especially becoming a Republican State Executive towards his associates.

There are sufficient embarrassments attending our political situation without this additional complication, and we therefore the more regret this impolitic and unwise Executive procedure.

"THE MULLIGAN GUARDS"—

Is an organization in the Fourth Ward which expresses some dissatisfaction with recent legislative nominations therein. A communication signed by an influential Republican claiming membership in this facetiously named formation assures us, that, unless a remedy is provided, they will not accept the Legislative nominees imposed. The organization claims sufficient force in numbers and influence to effect compliance with their demands.

IN POLITICS—

As in war, battles are never made by honorable men upon women or children. It is therefore a matter of grave dissension and reproof that we think is rightly expressed, at the dragging into a political controversy recently, relative to the removal of a disliked official by the Governor, of the estimable District of one of our State's deceased and most lamented officials. Whatever the purpose, the object of the publication of the lady's request we here mention, has occasioned marked dissatisfaction with its announcement, as indelicate and especially unfair to the personal relations of the esteemed lady implicated.

THE OLD ADAGE—

"A prophet is not without honor save in his own house," is instanced in the very general renomination of Administrator Lewis in the recent parish convention. The gallant Colonel received the vote of every delegate save in his own ward, and these went strongly against him.

"THE MAN FROM NOWHERE"—

The would-be Congressman and ex-Tax Collector, Militia General Sheridan, has arrived here from New York. He is to write a letter and provoke a reply from Gov. Kellogg.

OUR EXCHANGES.

The Attakapas *Register* rejoices in announcing "that political excitement has quieted down considerably, and we are pleased to note it. Let both parties work for the success of their tickets, but it can as well be done in a friendly manner as to raise "old ned" about it. We are all "humble worms" of the dust, so let us not throw dirt at each other."

Of one of the best citizens of Baton Rouge the *Grand Era* says:

HON. AUGUSTUS WILLIAMS.

The many friends of the gentleman whose name heads this article both here, and throughout the State, will be gratified to learn that he is slowly, but surely recovering from the accidental wounding which happened to him some few weeks ago whilst a passenger on the steamboat Selma. Mr. Williams will soon be able to be out among his constituents, who have exhibited an appreciated anxiety about his illness.

The Vicksburg *Plain Dealer* and the *Field Hand* of that city have joined hands, and will hereafter be issued as one journal. Says the latter journal: "The consolidation is of such a character as, doubtless, to be felt by the Democratic press and cause them to feel that in Union there is strength. To this end may God bless the Union, and make it a power for its friends, and a terror to its foes."

The *Grand Era* of the 3d inst. publishes an address of the Republican Parish Executive Committee of Baton Rouge which is replete with sound counsel and judicious words. We shall be pleased if in consonance with the work of the committee the Republicans of that parish will take care to be a unit in the selection o their nominees and party candidates.

Illustrative of the spirit of the country relative to the lawless and anarchical condition of affairs South, the speech of Congressman Dawes, of Massachusetts, in the recent Republican State Convention there, may be taken as a fair index. Never violent and always generous to political opponents, Mr. Dawes will be seen to embody justly the views of calm and sober thinkers throughout the North.

Mr. Dawes, in his speech, after devoting considerable time to State topics, proceeded on national questions. He said the spirit of rebellion, always sleeping so long as Republican rule seems secure, but instinctively waking into incarnate ferocity at the faintest promise of the return of the Democratic party to power, has been deluded by the spring elections and has come out from its lurking places fully armed to hunt and murder loyal citizens whom it hates. At such a time Massachusetts cannot afford to break her front and give a single vote to that party with which, by some strange instinct, the White League and Ku-klux ally themselves and refuse to be shaken off. There is not a Democrat in Massachusetts, I know, whose soul does not revolt at the atrocities daily committed on defenseless Southern citizens, and who would not shun their perpetrators as he would a leper, and yet the inevitable tendency of things is stronger than good resolutions.

"Political allies must be political friends until the humblest American citizen, in the meanest hovel, through his face be as black as the heart of his persecutor, shall be armed with all legal weapons to defend himself in the enjoyment of every civil right to which the Constitution entitles him. There is no room in the Massachusetts delegation in Congress for a single representative of that party whose votes are uniformly withheld from such legislation. Massachusetts has a sacred legacy in the civil rights bill which she cannot barter away nor intrust to any unfriendly keeping. The recent outrages upon the homes and lives of colored citizens at the South are shocking the heart fo the nation, and the attempts to overthrow the constituted authority in the Southern States are filling it with serious forebodings, but these violent demonstrations are premature, and will defeat their own ends.

They have taught the people, before it was too late, to withhold their confidence from mere professions, and thank God that Grant and not Buchanan wields the power of Government. No more than in civil rights can Massachusetts Republicans abate their zeal in the maintenance of the public faith endangered by false theories of finance and open assaults, against which the Executive, whom they support, has interposed as a shield the just exercise of his constitutional prerogative. They will stand by the Government of their choice in this controversy so long as there shall exist any opposition to the restoration of gold and silver as the only basis of currency.

Stanb has a few more New York Tribunes of the 10th., containing the captured letters. Also all the Northern dailies and illustrated weeklies.

SOCIETY AS SEEN BY "WARWICK."

Tuesday evening there was a pleasant gathering at the residence of Gov C. C. Antoine. Perhaps there is nothing more enjoyable than these impromtu gatherings. Among the company we noticed Mrs Quinn, Mrs Pinchback, Mrs Jackson, Misses Cabrere, Henderson, Williams, Miller, Ross and Kennedy, Capt A. P. Williams, Col W. B. Barret, Messrs Roxborough, Corbin, Vance, Baquie and Glaudin. The company were agreeably entertained by Mrs Antoine with an ease and grace that certainly was pleasing to guests and likewise creditable to the hostess. Miss Cabrere sang a selection from the opera of "Martha" and the French song "It is not true," both of which were rendered in such manner as to convince us that her musical training evinced the most careful cultivation, and we have no doubt but that this is the opinion of all who have had the good fortune to hear this lady. Capt William then sang the "Lark in the air" and "Little Sweet Heart, come and kiss me." We hardly know what to say of this gentleman, for his musical ability is so well known that no encomiums need be passed to convince his friends that he acquitted himself with credit. Dancing concluded the evening's pleasure, after which "Warwick" wended his way homeward.

We hear a movement is on foot among some of our ladies and gentlemen to organize a social and literary club, to hold meetings semi-monthly during the coming winter. We trust that it is so, for nothing tends to advance the interests of our people more than the enterprise contemplated. Commence the good work.

THE LECTURE.

The lecture given under the auspices of the Americus Social Club week before last has been the subject of discussion in social circles. The opinion, so far as "Warwick" can learn, is unanimous that it was a success in every particular. Financially it has been, for the young men, after paying the expenses of the same, have fifty-seven dollars left to go into the treasury, which we think quite a handsome sum.

"CROMWELL."

Our young and promising Mr. A. L. Henderson is now the correspondent of the "Plaquemine Sentinel." We know that his letters to that journal will be interesting, as he proposes to write on social and political matters. He is writing over the *nom de plume* of "Cromwell." His friends wish him much success, while "Warwick" gladly welcomes him to this new field of labor. His first letter appeared last Saturday.

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This University occupies the site of the Institution formerly known as Oakland College, in Claiborne County, Miss., four and one half miles Northeast from Rodney, on the Mississippi river.

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Or W. R. FURNISS, Dean of the Faculty, Rhodne,, Miss., May 1874.

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July 26, 1874-1y

Texas Grand Prize Concert
Postponed to October 22, 1874.

The Hon. James T. D. Wilson, Mayor of Houston, and the City Council, endorses the enterprise as follows:

HOUSTON, TEXAS, April 29, 1874.

We, the undersigned, regard the Real Estate Distribution, which J. E. Foster proposes to make on the 22d of October next, in this city, as calculated to promote improvements, and placing within the reach of many, who otherwise would be unable, a chance to secure a home for them and their families; and having from our long acquaintance with him, every confidence in his integrity, we feel justified in saying that we believe that he will carry out his Distribution honestly and fairly, according to his advertised plan.

Signed by the Mayor, the Hon. Jas. T. D. Wilson, and City Council.

Capital Prize, $5,000 Gold; ten Residences in Houston; (Population 20,000, and the railroad centre of the State;) 150 tracts of land in different portions of the State. Value of prizes, $146,000; 73,000 tickets at $3 each. The management are so well convinced of the success of the enterprise, that they feel justified in promising to REFUND EVERY CENT OF MONEY, if the drawing does not take place on 22d of October. EVERY PRIZE PAID in full, whether all the tickets are sold or not.

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T. W. HORSE, Treasurer.
October 3-3t.

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SPLENDID SCHEME—

ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS

LOUISIANA STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.

CAPITAL PRIZE.....$20,000.

Louisiana State Lottery Company,
(Incorporated August 17, 1868.)

CLASS O.

To be drawn in public at New Orleans, on Saturday, October 24, 1874.

SCHEME.

10,000 Tickets.....Tickets only $10.

HALVES, QUARTERS AND EIGHTHS IN PROPORTION.

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1 prize of	5,000 is		5,000
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9 approximations of $300 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $20,000 prize are		$2,700
9 approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are		1,800
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270 Prizes, amounting to		$80,400

EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

The 9 remaining units of the same ten of numbers drawing the first 3 full prizes will be entitled to the 27 Approximation Prizes. For example: If Ticket, No. 3245 draws the $20,000 prize, those tickets numbered 1241, 1242, 1243, 4244, 1245, 1247, 1248, 1249 and 1250 will each be entitled to $300. If Ticket No. 231 draws the $10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 229 and 240 will be entitled to $200. If Ticket No. 450 draws the $5000 prize, those tickets numbered 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 448, 447, 448 and 449 will be each entitled to $100.

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Send P. O. Money Order, or Registry Your Letter. feb28'74

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June 6, 1874.

LOUISIANA STATE REPUBLICAN RESOLUTIONS AND PLATFORM.

Resolved, That we reaffirm our unalterable allegiance to and confidence in the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, United States Senator elect from Louisiana, and while we regret that he has not yet been seated, we have every faith that the Senate of the United States will, in due time, honor his credentials as one of the representatives of the sovereign State of Louisiana. But in case it should be deemed necessary for the General Assembly of Louisiana, at its next session, to ratify his credentials as United States Senator, we hereby nominate and re-indorse the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback as our unanimous choice and only candidate for United States Senator from this State; and direct all the Republican members of the General Assembly to put in force and execute this declaration of the deliberate wisdom of the Republican party in Convention assembled.

The Republican patry of Louisiana, assembled in convention in the city of New Orleans on the fifth day of August, 1874, assumes and declares that the National Republican party is a party of positive principles and definite purpose; a party of grand achievements and a glorious history; a party of internal improvements and of material developement; a party of peace and order, of liberty and law, of universal suffrage and equal rights. That it is a party capable of purifying its own organization as well as of devising reformatory measures for the public good; therefore, be it,

1. Resolved, That its past history entitled it to future confidence, and again reiterate our faith in and pledge ourselves to the support of the principles enunciated in its national platform, adopted at Philadelphia.

2. That we cordially indorse the liberal, enlightened and just policy of President Grant and the national administration, both in domestic and foreign affairs.

3. That our present State government, in the face of unparalleled difficulties, has achieved substantial reforms, and by its patient and firm adherence to the right curse under an organized system of villification and misrepresentation at home and abroad, deserves and has the unqualified approval and support of a large majority of the people of this State, of whom it is the true and lawful representative.

4. That we hereby pledge ourselves to the reduction of the expense of the State government to the lowest possible point consistent with an efficient administration. We distinctly announce this obligation to be binding upon us and due alike to the people of the State and to their creditors; and we specifically set forth our intention to secure a reduction of the heavy and unnecessary expenses of the assessment and collection of the revenue.

5. That duty and sound policy alike constrain us to nominate and support for office none but men of known honesty and capacity and that men who are unmindful of the interests of the State, and whose records are a reproach to the party shall not be permitted to force themselves upon us in any capacity, under any pretence whatever.

6. That the misfortunes of war, of floods and internal disturbances and previous maladministration so seriously impaired the resources of the State as to render absolutely necessary the passage by the last Legislature of the law known as the funding bill, which we approve as representing the utmost limits of our ability to pay, and more than the value received by the State for the indebtedness now outstanding; and we also declare our unqualified approval of the proposed constitutional amendments limiting the State debt to $15,000,000 and taxation to twelve and a half mills (except for schools purposes) and applying the revenues of each year to the payment of the expenses of that year.

7. That the approaching general election [illegible] fair, peaceable and free election, at which every legal and qualified elector shall have the opportunity to cast his ballot for candidates as he prefers without intimidation and without illegal contrivances to deprive him of his vote, and every legal vote cast must be counted and credited as polled; and to this end such a selection of officers to take charge of registration and election should be made as will satisfy citizens of all parties that the Republican party at least does not expect or desire anything else than a fair election.

8. That we condemn the spirit of violence manifested in certain localities by the Democratic party as being in violation of public peace and good order, and destructive of the good name and best interests of the State; the suppression of all violence is demanded by every law-abiding citizen of the State.

8. That we invoke the assistance of Congress toward the early completion of those national works, the Fort St. Philip canal and the system of levees for the redemption and protection of the alluvial lands of the Mississippi river.

10. That we declare our belief that not his but disaster can result from a conflict of the two races in this State, and we discountenance and condemn all efforts to foment such a conflict being satisfied that the true interests of both races lie in a just and harmonious adjustment of the relations of race, labor and capital, and the united efforts of all good men to promote the common interests, and we believe that with such peace and harmony and such united efforts, the return of a high degree of prosperity to Louisiana will not be long delayed.

11. That we approve and indorse the civil rights bill now pending before Congress.

12. That we sympathize with the patriotic men in Cuba who fight for liberty, and that we urge upon the national Congress the early recognition of the independence of Cuba, and hereby instruct our Representatives in Congress to use their best efforts and influence to this end.

Resolved, that a committee, to consist of fifteen members, be appointed by the chair to be known as "the Committee on Peace and Order," and whose duty it shall be to collect all information concerning the organization and objects of the White League and kindred organizations, the policy advocated by said Leagues through public speeches, and to report in what manner and to what extent coercion, intimidation and violence has been exercised by said organizations.

ON PEACE AND ORDER.

Gantt, of St. Landry, chairman; Schorten, of Baton Rouge; Dunn, of Morehouse; Brooks, hir, of Vermilion; Wells, of Rapides; Greens of Orleans; Twitchell, of Red River; Stamps, of Orleans; Rochon, of St. Martin; Greenes of Lincoln; Cage, of Terrebonne; Myers, of Natchitoches; Kenner, of Orleans; Alexandria Catahoula; W. W. Madison, of Madison.

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Prof. JOHN BUCHANAN, M. D.,
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June 6, 74. Philadelphia, Pa

ROMANCE OF THE STAVERS HOUSE, PORTSMOUTH.—A record of the scenes, tragic and humorous, that have been enacted within this old yellow house on the corner would fill a volume. A vivid picture of the social and public life of the old time might be painted by a skillful hand, using the two Earl of Halifax inns for a background. The painter would find gay and sombre colors ready mixed for his palette, and a hundred romantic incidents, waiting for his canvas. One of these romantic episodes has been turned to very pretty account by Longfellow in the last series of *The Tales of a Wayside Inn*—the marriage of Governor Benning Wentworth with Martha Hilton, a sort of second edition of King Cophetua and the Beggar Maid.

Martha Hilton was a poor girl, whose bare feet and ankles and scant drapery when she was a child, and even after she was well in the bloom of her teens, used to scandalize good Dame Stavers, the innkeeper's wife. Standing one afternoon in the door-way of the Earl of Halifax, Dame Stavers took occasion to remonstrate with the sleek-limbed and lightly draped Martha who chanced to be passing the tavern, carrying a pail of water, in which, as the poet neatly says, "the shifting sunbeam danced."

"You Pat! you Pat!" cried Mrs. Stavers, severely; "why do you go looking so? You should be ashamed to be seen in the street."

"Never mind how I look," says Miss Martha, with a merry laugh, letting slip a saucy brown shoulder out of her dress; "I shall ride in my chariot yet, ma'am."

Fortunate prophecy! Martha went to live as servant with Gov. Wentworth at his mansion at Little Harbor looking out to sea. Seven years passed, and the "thin slip of a girl," who promised to be no great beauty, had flowered into the loveliest of women, with a lip like a cherry and a cheek like a rose—a lady by instinct, one of Nature's own ladies. The governor, a lonely widower, and not too young, fell in love with his fair handmaid. Without stating his purpose to any one, Gov. Wentworth invited a number of friends (among others the Rev. Arthur Brown) to dine with him at Little Harbor on his birthday. After the dinner, which was a very elaborate one, was at an end, and the guests were discussing their tobacco-pipes, Martha Hilton glided into the room, and stood blushing in front of the chimney-place. She was exquisitely dressed, as you may conceive, and wore her hair three stories high. The guests stared at each other, and particularly at her, and wondered. Then the governor, rising from his seat,

"Played slightly with his ruffles, then looked down,

And said unto the Reverend Arthur Brown;

'This is my birthday; it shall likewise be
My wedding-day, and you shall marry me!'"

The rector was dumfounded, knowing the humble footing Martha had held in the house, and could think of nothing cleverer to say than, "To whom, your excellency?"

"To this lady," replied the governor, taking Martha Hilton by the hand. The Rev. Arthur Brown hesitated. "As the Chief Magistrate of New Hampshire I *command* you to marry me!" cried the firm old governor.

And so it was done; and so the maid became Lady Wentworth, and did ride in her own chariot, after all. She wasn't a woman if she didn't drive by Stavers's Hotel!—T. B. ALDRICH, in *Harper's Magazine for October*.

G. CASANAVE,

UNDERTAKER

88.....*BOURBON STREET*.....88.

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PROSPECTUS OF THE LOUISIANIAN.

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POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "*Republican at all times and under all circumstances.*" We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, and elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious course, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemoral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

PROSPECTUS.

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PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Clio—Boys and Girls; Clio, bet. St. Charles and Prytanik.
Coliseum—Girls; Coliseum, bet Valence and Bordeaux.
Dauphine—Boys and Girls; cor. Dauphine ann Hancock.
Derbigny—Boys and Girls; Derbigny, bet. Customhouse and Bienville.
Desoto—Girls; Mandeville, bet. Rampart and St. Claude.
Dryades—Boys and Girls; corner Dryades and Sixth streets.
Edmonia—Girls; 454 Common.
Elmira—Boys and Girls; Elmira, bet. Dauphine and Royal.
Fillmore—Boys; Aourbon, between St. Claude and Marais.
Fisk—Yoys; cor Franklin and Perdide.
Franklin—Girls; St. Charles, bet. Girod and Julia.
Fulton—Boys and Girls; corner Fulton and Josephine.
Gentilly—Boys and Girls; Gentilly Station, Elysian Fields.
Girls' High School—First, Fourth, and Sixth District, Chestnut, bet Jackson and Philip.
Girls' High School—Second, Third and Fifth Districts, Royal, corner Hospital.
Greenville—Boys and Girls; Market, bet. Chestnut and Walnut.
Hancock—Boys and Girls; North Peter, bet. Monroe and Hancock.
Hospital—Boys and Girls; 134 Hospital
Jackson—Boys; corner Magazine and Terpsichore.
Jackson—Girls; Magazine, bet. Terpsichore and Robin.
Jefferson—Boys; Dryades, bet. Erato and Thalia.
Jersey—Boys and Girls' Jersey, bet. Boadeaux and Valence.
Keller—Boys and Girls; Magnolia, bet. Felicity and St. Andrew.
Laurel—Boys; corner Laurel and Philip
Laurel and McDonough Branch—Boys and Girls; St. Mary, bet. Rousseau and Religious.
Lincoln—Boys and Girls; corner Caciz and Coliseum.
Live Oak—Boys and Girls; corner Constance and Ninth.
Locust—Boys: Locust, bet. Clio and Erato.
Madison—Girls; cor. Prieur and Palmyra.
Magazine—Boys and Girls; Magazine, bet. Toledano and Louisiana Aveune.
Magnolia—Boys and Girls; Carondelet between Jackson and Philip.
Marengo—Boys and Girls; Marengo, bet. Magazine and Constance.
Marigny—Boys and Girls; corner Marigny and Urquhart.
Marshall—Boys; Church, bet. Girod and Julia.
Mason—Boys and Girls: Genois, bet. Gravier and Common.
McCarthy—Boys; Pauline, bet. Chartres and Royal.
Napoleon Avenue—Girls; Napoleon Avenue, bet. Magazine and Camp.
New Orleans Central High School—Boys; 37, 39 and 41 Burgundy.
Orleans—Boys and Girls; Orleans, bet. North Prieur and Sohnsun.
Rampart—Girls; Rampart, bet. St. Louis and Toulouse.
Robertson—Girls; corner Bienville and North Robertson.
St. Andrew—Boys and Girls; corner St. Andrew and Willow.
St. Ann—Girls; St. Ann, bet. Marais and Villere.
St. Philip—Boys; St. Philip bet. Royal and Bourbon.
Sumner—Boys; 352 Common.
Vallette—Boys and Girls; Vallette, bet. Alix and Eliza.
Villere—Boys and Girls; Villere, bet. St. Anthony and Bourbon.
Washington—Girls; cor. Chartres and Piety.
Webster—Girls; corner Dryades and Erato.

ASYLUMS.

Asylum for Destitute Orphans Boys—St. Charles, bet. Valmot and Dufossat, Jefferson City.
Asylum for the Little Sisters of the Poor—Laharpe, bet. Johnson and Prieur.
Beauregard Asylum—Pauline, between Claude and Rampart.
Boys House of Refuge—Prailliat, southeast corner Magnolia.
Convent of Mercy—Josephine, corner Constance.
Female Asylum of the Imaculate Conception—871 Rampart, corner Elmira, Third District.
Female Orphan Asylum of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel—33 Piety, bet. Dauphine and Royal.
German Protestant Asylum—State, bet. Camp and Chestnut.
Girard Asylum—Metairie Road, bet. St. Louis and Conti.
Home for the Aged and Infirm—Tchoupitoulas, southwest corner Second.
Home for the Aged and Infirm—Washington Avenue, cor. Locust.
House of Refuge for Destitute Girls—Annunciation, corner Calliope.
House of the Good Shepherd—Bienville, bet Broad and Dolhonde.
Indigent Colored Orphan Asylum—209 Dauphine.
Insane Asylum—Orleans, bet. Marais and Liberty.
Jewish Widows and Orphan Asylum—Jackson, corner Chippewa.
Louisiana Retreat Insane Asylum—Nashville Avenue, sw. corner Magazine; Hurstville.
Mt. Carmel Asylum—33 Piety street.
Mt. Carmel Convent—200 Hospital.
New Orleans Female Orphan Asylum—Clio, between Camp and Prytania.
Poydras Orphan Asylum for Females—Magazine, between Leontine and Peters, Jefferson.
Protestant Orphan Home—Seventh, cor Constance.
Providence Asylum for Colored Female Children—Hospital, cor Tonti.
St. Ann's Asylum—Prytania, cor St. Mary.
St. Elizabeth Orphan Asylum—East side Magazine, bet. St. Andrew and Josephine.
St. Mary's Orphan Boys Asylum—Chartres, bet. Mazant and French.
St. Vincent's Home for Boys—371 Bienville.
St. Vincent's Infant Asylum—magazine, cor. Race.
Widows and Orphans Home Jewish—Jackson, cor. Chippewa.
St. Joseph's Convent—St. Philip, cor. Galvez.
St Mary's Dominican Convent—Dryades, cor. Calliope.
Ursuline Convent—Peters, bet. Treasure and Goodchildren.

FOREIGN CONSULS.

Austria—A. Eimer Bader, Consul, 17 Carondelet.
Belgium—38 Chartres.
Brazil—A. F. Elliot, Vice-Consul, 184 Gravier.
Costa Rica—J. A. Quintero, Consul, Picayune Office.
Danish—H. Trellsen, Consul, 80 Magazine.
France—Charles Fauconnet, Acting Consul 11 St. Louis.
Great Britain—A. de G. Foublanque, Consul, 13 Carondelet.
Greece—N. M. Benachi, Consul, 25 Carondelet.
Italy—G. Galii Consul 77 Conti.
Mexico—L. M. Avendano, Acting Consul, 155 Common.
Netherlands—Amadee Countourie, 39 Decatur.
Nicaragua and United States of Columbia—Room C, Gallier Court.
Norway and Sweden—Wm. M. Perkins, 64 Carondelet.
German Empire—John Krutt Schmitt, Consul, 42 Pedido.
Portugal—A. J. Da Silva, Consul, 57 Decatur.
Russia—J. F. Schroder, Vice-Consul, 62 Baronne.
Spain—Carlos Pie, Consul, 113 Dauphine.
Switzerland—X. Weisenbach, consul 44 Carondelet.
Venezuela—Anderson D. Dieter, Consul, 27 Carondelet.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Crescent Express and Transfer Company—118 Gravier street.
Southern Express Company—Thos. M. Wescott, Agent, 164 Gravier and 16 Union streets.
C. E. Bozant—Proprietor Parcel Express, 116 South Basin.

TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

Balize Telegraph Company—35½ Carondelet, cor. Gravier street.
Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company—32 Carondelet street.
Stoker's European Telegraph Agency—22 Union street.
Western Union Telegraph Company—57 Camp street.

HOTELS.

Carondelet House—Carondelet corner Poydras.
Carrollton Hotel—D. Hickok, proprietor; Carrollton.
Cassidy's Hotel—Hugh Cassidy, proprietor; 170, 172 and 174 Gravier, and 38 Carondelet, European plan.
Central House—Mrs. D. Pownall, proprietor; 130 and 132 Camp, opposite Lafayette Square.
City Hotel—Camp, corner Common.
Conti Verandah—23, 25 and 27 Conti.
Louisiana Hotel—213 and 215 Tchoupitoulas.
Ouachita House—116 Camp, opposite Lafayette Square; Reddith & Hill, proprietors.
St Charles Hotel—Rivers, Lonsdale & Co., proprietors St. Charles, bet. Common and Gravier.
St. Louis Hotel—St. Louis, bet. Chartres and Royal.
Texas Hotel—North Peters, near Delery.
Upper City Hotel—Magazine, corner Jackson.
Waverly Hotel—Corner Camp and Poydras; T. W. Kidder, prop'r.

NEWSPAPERS.

German Gazette—Daily and weekly; 108 Camp.
The Sentinel—Corner Short and Second streets Carrollton.
Louisiana State Register—Levee, southwest corner Cambronne, Carrollton.
Louisianian—13 Derbigny.
Morning Star and Catholic Messenger—116 Poydras.
New Orleans Christian Advocate—110 and 112 Camp, Robert J Harp, publisher.
New Orleans Bee—73 Chartres.
New Orleans Cotton and Produce Circular—122 Gravier.
New Orleans Picayune—66 Camp.
New Orleans Price Current—129 and 131 Gravier.
New Orleans Republican—94 Camp.
New Orleans Semi-Annual Trade Guide—13 and 15 Camp.
New Orleans Times—70 Camp.
Our Home Journal—68 Camp.
Southern Temperance Organ—139 Poydras.
Southwestern Presbyterian—40 Camp.
The New Orleans Journal of Medicine—130 Canal.

RAILROAD DEPOTS.

Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad—Depot: Algiers Ferry opposite Jackson Square.
New Orleans, Jackson and great Northern Railroad—Depot: Magnolia street, corner Calliope.
New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad—Depot: Foot of Canal street.
Pontchartrain Railroad Company—Eylsian Fields, corner Decatur.

THE NEW ORLEANS FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

THE SYSTEM OF STRIKING WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

For instance, if an alarm is given from Box No. 123, the bells will strike 1, then a pause of 5 seconds; then the bells will strike 2, then another pause of 5 seconds, and the bells will strike 3, 123. There will be a pause of 10 seconds between each full number. Or if an alarm is given from Box No. 48, the bells will strike 4, then the pause of 5 seconds, and then strike 8—48. A General Alarm will be indicated by striking 15 blows upon the bells. An additional general alarm will be indicated by striking 20 blows, which will concentrate the entire Fire Department to the box from which the alarm sounded.

Boxes designated by * are automatic.

5	Corner Harmony and Levee streets
6	Corner Washington and Chippewa streets
7	Ninth Street Market
8	Corner Carondelet and Eight streets
9	" Prytania and Ninth streets
12	" Magnolia and Washington streets
*13	" Sixth and St. Denis streets
*14	Engine House of Fire Co. No. 22
15	Engine House of Fire Co. No. 23
16	Lafayette H. & L. Fire Co. No. 1
17	Corner Live Oak and First street
18	" Magazine and St. Andrew sts
19	" Rousseau and St. Mary streets
21	" St. Charles and First streets
23	" Dryades and St. Andrew streets
*24	" Keller Market
25	Corner Jackson and Colisaum street
26	" Jackson and Liberty streets
27	" Second and Dryades streets
29	" Market street and Levee
31	" Henderson street and Levee
32	Engine House of Fire Co. No. 12
34	Engine House of Fire Co. No. 1
35	Corner Market and Chippewa streets
36	Second Precinct Police Station
37	Corner Race and Magazine street
38	" Melpomine and Camp streets
41	House Station, St. Charles street
42	Engine House, Fire Co. No. 20, Thalia street
43	Corner Franklin and Terpsichore streets
47	" Gainnie and New Levee streets
*48	Engine House, Fire Co. No. 6, St. Joseph st.
51	Corner Constance and Erato streets
52	" Camp and St. Joseph streets
53	Engine House, Fire Company No. 18 Calliope street
54	Corner New Basin and Triton Walk
56	" Howard and Clio streets
57	" Magnolia and Erato streets
61	" Erato and Franklin streets
65	" Julia and Levee streets
*7.	Foot of Julia street
72	Corner Canal and Levee streets
73	" Magazine and Girod streets
*74	" Natchez and Tchoupatoulas streets
*81	" Canal and Camp streets
82	Engine House, No. 5 and City Hall
83	Engine House, Fire Company No. 13
84	Corner Carondelet and Common streets
121	Corner Rampart and Canal streets
123	" Rampart and Poydras streets
*124	Engine House, Fire Co. No. 14, Common street
*125	Workhouse, Girod street
*126	Corner Common and Rochelave streets
*127	Corner Claiborne and Poydras streets
141	Corner Bienville and Old Levee streets
142	Corner St. Louis and Royal streets
143	Engine House, Fire Co. No. 7, Dauphine street
145	Corner Burgundy and Toulouse streets
146	Pelican H. & L. Fire Co. No. 4, Basin street
151	Canal and Robertson, Wood's Press
*152	Corner Bienville and Johnson sts
*153	" Derbigny and Conti streets
214	" Old Levee and St. Philip streets
215	Police Station, Jackson Square
216	Corner Hospital and Dauphine streets
*217	Engine House, Fire Co. No. 10, Dumaine street
231	Corner Treme and Esplanade sts
232	" Rampart and Barracks sts
234	Treme Market and Parish Prison
235	Engine House, Fire Co. No. 21, Claiborne street
236	Corner Bayou Road and Claiborne streets
*241	Engine House, Fire Co No. 3, Bayou Road
*242	Corner St. Anne and Miro streets
243	Stern's Factory, Frenchman and Broad streets
252	House H. & J Fire Co. No. 3
253	Engine House, Fire Co. No. 9, Esplanade street
254	Engine House, Fire Co. No. 8, Victory street
312	Police Station, Elysian Fields st
313	Cor. Bagatelle and Esplanade sts
314	" Goodchildren and St. Antoine
315	" " and Elysian Fields
316	" Claiborne and St. Bernard sts
412	" Laharpe and White sts., R. R. Depot
413	" Love and pain streets
414	" Poet and Henriette streets
415	" Mandeville and Claiborne sts
513	Cotton Press and Levee
514	Washington Market
515	Corner Clouet and Rampart street
612	Engine House No. 24 Gresham st. near Port
*613	Corner Dauphine and Independence streets
*14	Poland street Car Station
*615	United States Barracks
*616	Corner Bayou & Dauphine street

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The Rev. S. B. GREGORY, A. M., of New York, has been secured as Principal, and Professor of Theology.

Such Assistant Teachers will be employed as the welfare of the School shall demand.

Students for the ministry will be admitted free of charge, and *for such*, a special course of Instruction will be immediately provided.

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Until the day of opening, all enquiries may be addressed to Rev. Wm. Rollinson, (late principal,) New Orleans, La., or to the Rev. J. B. Simmons, D. D., 150 Nassau street, New York City.

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REV. S. B. GREGORY, A. M.,
New Orleans, La.

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